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OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

The last carload of apples of the Hood River crop of 1918 has been shipped.

The citizens of Woodburn have donated \$1000 with which to celebrate the Fourth of July in that city.

The twentieth biennial convention of the grand court of Oregon, Foresters of America, met in Portland Tuesday.

Twenty-three law students, including five women, will take the state bar examination in Salem on May 27.

The Santiam Fish and Game Protective association has made plans to seek a state game farm for the Lebanon district.

The apple crop of Lane county this year will be ten times as great as last year, predicts C. E. Stewart, county fruit inspector.

Fire at the plant of the University Park shingle mill in Portland destroyed four kilns and 5,000,000 shingles, causing a loss of \$50,000.

Cold weather extending into the late spring has made the grazing season on the ranges near Bend three weeks later than the average this year.

The Marshfield lodge of Elks has decided the erect a building on a lot recently purchased and will expend about \$40,000 on the structure.

The Lebanon Canning company has concluded contracts with Santiam farmers for the growing of 1200 tons of squashes for next fall delivery.

The Madras Rod and Gun club has set Sunday, May 25, as the date for its annual "fish fry," which will be held at Vanora on the Deschutes river.

Superintendent Peters of the Klaskanine river hatchery reports the plant has approximately 7,000,000 young salmon that will soon be turned into the river.

Delegates from all over Oregon and from many parts of the United States met in Corvallis to attend a three-day session of the Oregon State Sunday School association.

The Lebanon mohair pool of 9000 pounds sold at auction to M. Sanders & Co. of Albany at 64 cents. This is the highest price paid for any pool of mohair sold this season.

Damages estimated at several thousand dollars was caused at Echo, when a section of the Furnish irrigation ditch broke at a point where the flume crosses the railroad track.

Native oysters of Yaquina bay, usually sold as Olympia oysters elsewhere, have increased greatly in the past two years, according to George Lewis, leader of the Newport oyster-men.

A new tree blight which has recently made its appearance in prune orchards of the Milton district is causing growers apprehension. So far no method has been discovered to combat its ravages.

Mrs. Leola Loring, former postmistress at Shanko, was sentenced in the federal court to pay a fine of \$400 on her previous plea of guilty to a charge of having embezzled funds of her office.

The U. S. government dredge Oregon has completed its work in Yaquina Bay and will leave for Coos Bay. There is now a 10-foot channel to Toledo at low tide and about 18 feet at high tide.

Machinery for the crushing and asphaltum plant is being assembled near McMinnville, preparatory to beginning the work of hard-surfacing eight miles of road between McMinnville and Bellevue.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the construction of the Elgin-Minam post road, with indications that the project will be finished this season. The road covers a distance of nine and one-quarter miles.

A larger acreage of rye has been planted in Lane county this year than ever before and people who are raising the cereal are enthusiastic over its value, according to N. S. Robb, county agricultural agent.

The Benson Lumber company is to ship three rafts of logs to San Diego this summer. Two of the rafts have been completed at the company's plant at Wallace slough and the first one will leave for the south about June 26.

Orders have been given by Colonel Milton Davis of the military air service for the airplanes which are to exhibit at the Rose festival in Portland to divide into squadrons at the close

of the festival and visit several towns in Oregon.

Prospects for further reductions in freight rates on sand, gravel and crushed rock to be used in road building in Oregon, involving a saving of large sums of money to the state and the several counties engaged in highway construction, are held out in a message received by Chairman Buchtel of the state public service commission from Max Phelan, director of traffic with the United States railroad administration.

The first full cargo of wheat ever shipped foreign from the port of Astoria terminals will leave in about a week. The shipment is to consist of 8000 tons of sacked grain that is now stored in the port warehouse and it is to go to Europe.

As an added inducement to the state to buy the Reddish farm of 48 acres northeast of Eugene for a game farm the Benham Irrigation company of Eugene has offered to furnish all water for irrigation and domestic purposes on the place free.

Fourth-class postmasters in Oregon have been appointed recently as follows: Canary, Lane county, Alice C. Nute; Vistillas, Lake county, Gilbert Lapham; Gateway, Jefferson county, John E. Daly; Idanha, Marion county, Edgar B. Watters.

Springfield will have a three days celebration, June 12, 13 and 14, to be known as an "irrigation jubilee," observing the inauguration of the first irrigation project in the upper Willamette valley, that of the Benham Irrigation company.

Following meetings at Portland of lumber manufacturers of the north west within the last few days, an advance of \$3 a thousand feet was announced in the prices of fir and hemlock lumber. This makes a total advance of \$8 a thousand within the last month.

The Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers' association of which W. H. Paulhamus of Puyallup, leading fruit canner and shipper of the northwest, is manager, has secured an option on a half block in Albany's business district for the purpose of installing a cannery.

Forest road-grading projects, in the construction of which the government co-operates with the state, have been approved by the United States department of agriculture, according to information received at the office of the state highway commission. The total cost is estimated at \$706,050.

The government has decided to hold a public auction sale of approximately 2,000,000 pounds of fine and fine medium and 750,000 pounds one-half blood and lower, Oregon, Washington and Idaho wools, also approximately 600,000 pounds of California wools of all classes, sales to take place at Portland Tuesday, June 10.

Six hundred and twenty-two accidents were reported to the state industrial accident commission for the past week. Of this number four resulted in fatalities, as follows: Carlrik Maruk, construction work, Riverside; Tom Whittington, logging, Corvallis; George Prichard, logging, Corvallis; Mark Mercep, logging, Deer Island.

The first of a proposed series of farmers' conventions was held at Astoria, when scores of farmers from the various sections of the lower river district met as the guests of merchants of the city. The special object of the gathering was to promote interest in berry growing with a view of supplying a large berry cannery that is projected.

A total annual license tax of \$300,000 may reasonably be expected from the sale of gasoline and distillate in Oregon, according to estimates which have been made by Sam A. Koser, deputy secretary of state, as based on the tax paid by oil concerns since the gasoline license tax bill became effective February 26. The money received in taxes so far amounts to \$53,323.

The Sag section of the Baker-Cornucopia highway has been approved by the Portland office of the United States bureau of public roads, according to notice received by the state highway commission. Bids for work on the project will be opened at a meeting of the commission June 10, at which time the commission will also open bids on the Hubbard Creek-Rush Creek highway in Curry county.

Gov. Lister Taken to Seattle Hospital. Seattle.—Governor Ernest Lister, who has been ill for several months, was brought to Seattle for treatment. Arrangements have been made at a local hospital whereby accommodations will be given the governor on the first floor.

Uncle Sam Sets a Good Example



VIEW OF U. S. CAPITOL DURING PAINTING.

The dome of the United States Capitol at Washington is kept in excellent condition by painting it every few years. For this work forty painters are steadily employed for three months' time. Over five thousand gallons of paint are required for one coat. The reason for painting the Capitol dome at regular intervals is to prevent disintegration of metallic surface.

PLANE REACHES AZORES

Washington.—The United States naval seaplane NC-4, one of the three American naval seaplanes which set out from Newfoundland in the first attempt at a flight across the Atlantic ocean, arrived safely at Horta, in the island of Fayal, Azores group, after a flight of approximately 1250 miles from Trepassey, N. F. The distance was covered in remarkably fast time.

The time for the flight was 13 hours and 18 minutes, and the average speed was approximately 90 miles an hour. The performance of the plane was all the more satisfactory to officials here because of the fact that she suffered a series of mishaps on her voyage from Rockaway Beach, L. I., to Trepassey Bay.

The NC-1, Lieutenant-Commander Patrick N. L. Bellinger's ship, was forced to descend to the surface of the ocean just northeast of Flores Island, Azores, after becoming lost in the fog. Rear-Admiral Jackson, aboard the U. S. S. Melville at Ponta del Gada, Azores, cabled the navy department that the crew of the seaplane NC-1 was safe on board the cruiser Columbia at Horta.

After weathering a 60-mile gale and heavy seas, the missing seaplane NC-3, flagship of the American naval trans-Atlantic flight squadron, entered Ponta del Gada harbor under her own power nearly 60 hours from the time she was forced down by fog when almost in sight of the Azores.

TERMS CASH—At Leader shop.

ALLIED TROOPS IN SMYRNA

Paris.—Allied forces were landed at Smyrna, according to advices from the near east, where military moves are being made in anticipation of the making of peace with Turkey.

The occupation of Smyrna is preliminary to the establishment of mandates throughout European and Asiatic Turkey, virtually terminating the existence of Turkey as an empire. The sultan of Turkey is expected to establish a small zone around Brusam, 50 miles southeast of Constantinople, as his capital.

The council of four, it is said, has agreed that Great Britain shall be the mandatory for Mesopotamia and Palestine; France for Syria and Cilicia; Italy for Adalia, and the United States for Armenia. The acceptance by the American government of the mandate for Armenia is being urged by Great Britain and France. Any mandate accepted by the United States delegates will have to be approved by congress.

Italy has relinquished her claims to the Dodecanese islands, off the Asia Minor coast, in favor of Greece. This ends one of the most acute controversies before the peace conference.

The peace conference, while waiting for Germany to decide on her attitude toward the peace terms, rapidly is completing the treaties for Germany's former allies and is smoothing out the differences between the allied and associated powers.

The Y. M. C. A. drive for \$4500 will be opened Monday, June 2, in Umatilla county.

ANTIQUITY OF PAINTING

Whether paint was invented in answer to a need for a preservative or to meet a desire for beauty is a question fully as knotty as the ancient one about the relative time of arrival of the chicken or the egg. It was invented, though, and it serves both purposes equally; so whether it is an offspring of mother necessity or an adopted son of beauty remains forever a disputed question.

The first men, cowering under the fierce and glaring suns of the biblical countries, constructed rude huts of wood to shelter them. The perishable nature of these structures caused rapid decay, and it is probable that the occupants, seeking some artificial means of preservation, hit upon the pigments of the earth in their search. It is perhaps natural to suppose that it was the instinct of preservation that led men to the search, although the glories of the sunsets and the beauties of the rainbow may have created a desire to imitate those wonders in their own dwellings.

The earliest record of the application of a preservative to a wooden structure dates from the ark, which was, according to the Bible, "pitched within and without." The pitch was a triumph of preservation whatever it lacked as a thing of beauty.

Decoration applied to buildings first comes to light with ancient Babylon, whose walls were covered with representations of hunting scenes and of combat. These were done in red and the method followed was to paint the scene on the bricks at the time of manufacture, assuring permanence by baking. Strictly speaking, this was not painting so much as it was the earliest manifestation of our own familiar kalsomining.

The first Hebrew to mention painting is Moses. In the thirty-third chapter of the book of Numbers he instructs the Israelites, "When ye have passed over the Jordan into the land of Canaan, then shall ye drive out all the inhabitants of the land from before you and destroy all their pictures. . . ."

At later periods the Jews adopted many customs of the peoples who successively obtained power over them and in the apocryphal book of the Maccabees is found this allusion to the art of decorating, "For as the master builder of a new house must care for the whole building, but he that undertaketh to set it out and paint it, must seek out things for the adorning thereof."

Although Homer gives credit to a Greek for the discovery of paint, the allusions to it in the books of Moses, the painted mummy cases of the Egyptians and Thebes fix its origin at a period long antecedent to the Grecian era. The walls of Thebes were painted 1,000 years before the coming of Christ and 900 years before "Omer smote his bloomin' lyre."

The Greeks recognized the value of paint as a preservative and made use of something akin to it on their ships. Pliny writes of the mode of boiling wax and painting ships with it, after which, he continues, "neither the sea, nor the wind, nor the sun can destroy the wood thus protected."

The Romans, being essentially a warlike people, never brought the decoration of buildings to the high plane it had reached with the Greeks. For all that the ruins of Pompeii show many structures whose mural decorations are in fair shape today. The colors used were glaring. A black background was the usual one and the combinations worked thereon red, yellow and blue.

In the early Christian era the use of mosaics for churches somewhat supplanted mural painting. Still, during the reign of Justinian the Church of Saint Sophia was built at Constantinople and its walls were adorned with paintings.

In modern times the uses of paint have come to be as numerous as its myriad shades and tints. Paint is unique in that its name has no synonym and for it there is no substitute material. Bread is the stuff of life, but paint is the life of the staff.

No one thinks of the exterior of a wooden building now except in terms of paint coated. Interiors, too, from painted walls and stained furniture down to the lowliest kitchen utensil, all receive their protective covering. Steel, so often associated with cement re-enforcing, is painted before it goes to give solidity to the manufactured stone. The huge girders of the skyscrapers are daubed an ugly but efficient red underneath the surface coat of black. Perhaps the best example of the value of paint on steel is found in the venerable Brooklyn bridge, on which a gang of painters is kept going continually. It is scarce possible to think of a single manufactured article which does not meet paint somewhere in the course of its construction. No has paint grown into the very marrow of our lives.

At Berlin, 100,000 Independent Socialists staged a demonstration for immediate peace.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS CONVENES

Republicans Are In Control of Both the New House and Senate.

Washington.—The sixty-sixth congress assembled in extraordinary session Monday at the call of President Wilson. For the first time in eight years the republicans controlled the organization of both house and senate. The republicans have a majority of two in the senate and 46 in the house.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, was selected by the republicans as president pro tem of the senate. Representative Gillette of Massachusetts was elected speaker of the house and Representative Mondell of Wyoming republican floor leader. The house democrats named former Speaker Champ Clark as their floor leader.

The new congress will be called upon to handle much important legislation. The peace treaty, which includes the League of Nations, will come before the senate for ratification; and this congress will be called upon to dispose of the railroads, formulate a permanent shipping policy and inaugurate a land policy which will provide employment and homes for the men who served their country.

Consider Appropriation Bills First. Congress expects to turn its attention immediately to the seven regular appropriation bills, including the large army and navy measures, which died in the republican filibuster last March. Passage of these bills will be followed by consideration of revenue, railroad, shipping, woman suffrage, prohibition and other legislation.

The peace treaty is expected to be submitted next month by President Wilson in person. Ratification of the treaty, including the league of nations, promises to develop into one of the most dramatic and hard-fought contests in congressional history.

Addresses on peace subjects are expected to begin soon in the senate.

Numerous investigations are planned by the republicans, principally into administrative acts during the war. Many committees, it is expected, soon will be busy delving into affairs of popular interest.

President Wilson's message, cabled from Paris, was scheduled for delivery Tuesday.

The message deals entirely with domestic questions.

Few leaders expect the session to end before the regular December session, which, it is believed, will continue until the national party convention, and possibly be resumed immediately thereafter to continue until the late fall of 1920.

President Recommends Measures

Regretting his inability to be present and his lack of familiarity with domestic conditions, owing to the "duty" which keeps him at the peace conference, the president in making his recommendations declared he must of necessity deal "only in general terms." However, he specifically told congress that he will return the telegraph and telephone lines as soon as the transfer can be arranged without confusion, and the railroads, he said, will be handed over to the owners at the end of the calendar year.

Demobilization of the army, the president says, has reached a point where the ban on intoxicants can be removed, insofar as least as it pertains to wines and beers.

Tax Revision Urged.

The president advises against any "general" revision of import duties, but counsels protection for the new American dye industry.

He urges revision of taxes so that the income tax, excess profits tax and the estate tax can be made to "yield constant and adequate returns, and yet not constitute a too grievous burden upon the taxpayer."

He urges repeal of many "minor taxes" including "the excises upon various manufacturers and the taxes upon retail sales."

The president would maintain the United States employment service, coordinate the various agencies for conciliation and adjustment, create a new agency to act as a clearing house for ideas to improve industrial conditions, and reclaim western lands in order to help out the general program of making things better for those working and wanting work.

The president does not touch upon his work in Paris except to say that it would be premature to discuss it until he could presently lay the whole matter before congress in complete form.

Mastering English Words



FRENCH FACTORY GIRLS LEARNING ENGLISH IN A CLASS, CONDUCTED BY THE Y.W.C.A.